

## THE RESURRECTION.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES UPON  
"EASTER IN GREENWOOD."

The Great Tabernacle Thronged—The Pulpit Almost Hidden With Flowers—The Usual Beautiful and Unique Sermon. Brooklyn's Famed Cemetery.

BROOKLYN, March 25.—The Easter services in the Tabernacle today were attended by immense audiences. Beautiful floral decorations almost hid the pulpit from view, and the great organ gave forth its most rapturous strains in honor of the day. In the forenoon Rev. Dr. Talmage delivered an eloquent sermon on "Easter in Greenwood," the text being taken from Genesis xxiii, 17, 18, "And the field of Hebron, which was in Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham."

Here is the first cemetery ever laid out. Machpelah was its name. It was an arborescent beauty, where the wound of death was bandaged with foliage. Abraham, a rich man, not being able to bribe the king of terrors, proposes here, as far as possible, to cover up the ravages. He had no doubt previously noticed this region, and now that Sarah, his wife, had died—that remarkable person who, at 90 years of age, had born to her the son Isaac, and who now, after she had reached 127 years, had expired—Abraham is negotiating for a family plot for her last slumber.

Ephron owned this real estate, and after, in mock sympathy for Abraham, refusing to take anything for it, now sticks on a big price—400 shekels of silver. The cemetery lot is paid for, and the transfer made in the presence of witnesses in a public place, for there were no deeds and no halls of record in those early times. Then in a cavern of limestone rock Abraham put Sarah, and a few years after himself followed, and then Isaac and Rebekah, and then Jacob and Leah. Embowered, picturesque and memorable Machpelah! That "God's acre" dedicated by Abraham has been the mother of innumerable mortuary observances. The necropolis of every civilized land has vied with its metropolis.

BEAUTIFUL CITIES OF THE DEAD.  
The most beautiful hills of Europe outside the great cities are covered with obelisk and funeral vase and arched gateways and columns and parterres in honor of the inhumated. The Appian way of Rome was bordered by sepulchral commemorations. For this purpose Pisa has its arcades of marble sculptured into excellent bas-reliefs and the features of dear faces that have vanished. Genoa has its terraces cut into tombs, and Constantinople covers with cyprus the silent habitations, and Paris has its Pere la Chaise, on whose heights rest Balzac and David and Marshal Ney and Cuvier and La Place and Moliere and a mighty group of warriors and poets and painters and musicians. In all foreign nations utmost genius on all sides is expended in the work of interment, mummification and incineration.

Our own country consents to be second to none in respect to the lifeless body. Every city and town and neighborhood of any intelligence or virtue has not many miles away its sacred inclosure, where affection has engaged sculptor's chisel and florist's spade and artificer in metals. Our own city has shown its religion as well as its art in the manner which it holds the memory of those who have passed forever away by its Cypress Hills, and its Evergreens, and its Calvary and Holy Cross and Friends' cemeteries.

All the world knows of our Greenwood, with now about 270,000 inhabitants sleeping among the hills that overlook the sea, and by lakes embosomed in an Eden of flowers, our American Westminster abbey, an Acropolis of mortuary architecture, a Pantheon of mighty ones ascended, elegies in stone, liads in marble, whole generations in peace waiting for other generations to join them. No dormitory of breathless sleepers in all the world has so many mighty dead.

THE MIGHTY SLEEPERS.  
Among the preachers of the gospel, Bethune and Thomas De Witt and Bishop James and Tyng and Abel, the missionary, and Beecher and Biddington, and McClintock and Inskip, and Bangs and Chapin, and Noah Schenck and Samuel Hanson Cox. Among musicians, the renowned Gottschalk and the holy Thomas Hastings. Among philanthropists, Peter Cooper and Isaac T. Hopper, and Lucretia Mott and Isabella Graham, and Henry Bergh, the apostle of mercy to the brute creation. Among the literati, the Carys—Alice and Phoebe—James K. Paulding and John G. Saxe. Among journalists, Bennett and Raymond and Greeley. Among scientists, Ormsby Mitchell, warrior as well as astronomer and lovingly called, by his soldiers "Old Stars"; Professor Proctor and the Drapers—splendid men, as I well know, one of them my teacher, the other my classmate.

Among inventors Elias Howe, who through the sewing machine did more to alleviate the toils of womanhood than any man that ever lived, and Professor Morse, who gave us magnetic telegraphy, the former doing his work with the needle, the latter with the thunderbolt. Among physicians and surgeons Joseph C. Hutchinson and Marion Sims and Dr. Valentine Mott, with the following epitaph, which he ordered cut in honor of Christian religion: "My implicit faith and hope is in a merciful Redeemer, who is the resurrection and the life. Amen and Amen." This is our American Machpelah, as sacred to us as the Machpelah in Canaan, of which Jacob uttered that pastoral poem in one verse: "There they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah, his wife, and there I buried Leah."

THE FAMILY OF FLOWERS.  
At this Easter service I ask and answer what may seem a novel question, but it will be found, before I get through, a practical and useful and tremendous question, What will resurrection day do for the cemeteries? First, I

remark, it will be their supernal beautification. At certain seasons it is customary in all lands to strew flowers over the mounds of the departed. It may have been suggested by the fact that Christ's tomb was in a garden. And when I say garden I do not mean a garden of these latitudes. The late frosts of spring and the early frosts of autumn are so near each other that there are only a few months of flowers in the field. All the flowers we see today had to be petted and coaxed and put under shelter, or they would not have bloomed at all. They are the children of the conservatories. But at this season and through the most of the year the Holy Land is all ablaze with floral opulence.

You find all the royal family of flowers there, some that you supposed indigenous to the far north, and others indigenous to the far south—the daisy and hyacinth, crocus and anemone, tulip and water lily, geranium and ranunculus, mignonette and sweet marjoram. In the college at Beirut you may see Dr. Post's collection of about 1,800 kinds of Holy Land flowers, while among trees are the oaks of frozen climes, and the tamarisk of the tropics, walnut and willow, ivy and hawthorn, ash and elder, pine and sycamore. If such floral and botanical beauties are the wild growths of the field, think of what a garden must be in Palestine! And in such a garden Jesus Christ slept after, on the soldier's spear, his last drop of blood had coagulated. And then see how appropriate that all our cemeteries should be floralized and tree shaded. In June Greenwood is Brooklyn's garden.

THE RESURRECTION IDEA.  
"Well, then," you say, "how can you make out that the resurrection day will beautify the cemeteries? Will it not leave them a plowed up ground? On that day there will be an earthquake, and will not this split the polished Aberdeen granite as well as the plain slab that can afford but two words—'Our Mary' or 'Our Charley'?" Well, I will tell you how resurrection day will beautify all the cemeteries. It will be by bringing up the faces that were to us once, and in our memories are to us now, more beautiful than any calla lily, and the forms that are to us more graceful than any willow by the waters. Can you think of anything more beautiful than the reappearance of those from whom we have been parted? I do not care which way the tree falls in the blast of the judgment hurricane, or if the plowshare that day shall turn under the last rose leaf and the last china aster, if out of the broken sod shall come the bodies of our loved ones not damaged, but irradiated.

The idea of the resurrection gets easier to understand as I hear the phonograph unroll some voice that talked into it a year ago, just before our friend's decease. You touch the lever, and then come forth the very tones, the very song of the person that breathed into it once, but is now departed. If a man can do that, cannot Almighty God, without half trying, return the voice of your departed? And if he can return the voice, why not the lips, and the tongue, and the throat that fashioned the voice? And if the lips, and the tongue, and the throat, why not the brain that suggested the words? And if the brain, why not the nerves, of which the brain is the headquarters? And if he can return the nerves, why not the muscles, which are less ingenious? And if the muscles, why not the bones, that are less wonderful? And if the voice, and the brain, and the muscles, and the bones, why not the entire body? If man can do the phonograph, God can do the resurrection.

A WONDERFUL FACT.  
Will it be the same body that in the last day shall be reanimated? Yes, but infinitely improved. Our bodies change every seven years, and yet in one sense it is the same body. On my wrist and the second finger of my right hand there is a scar. I made that at 12 years of age, when, disgusted at the presence of two warts, I took a red-hot iron and burned them off and burned them out. Since then my body has changed at least a half dozen times, but those scars prove it is the same body.

We never lose our identity. If God can and does sometimes rebuild a man five, six, ten times in this world, is it mysterious that he can rebuild him once more and that in the resurrection? If he can do it 10 times, I think he can do it 11 times. Then look at the 17 year locusts. For 17 years gone, at the end of 17 years they appear, and by rubbing the hind leg against the wing make that rattle at which all the husbandmen and vine dressers tremble as the insectile host takes up the march of devastation. Resurrection every 17 years—a wonderful fact!

Another consideration makes the idea of resurrection easier. God made Adam. He was not fashioned after any model. There had never been a human organism, and so there was nothing to copy. At the first attempt God made a perfect man. He made him out of the dust of the earth. If out of ordinary dust of the earth and without a model God could make a perfect man, surely out of the extraordinary dust of mortal body and with millions of models God can make each one of us a perfect being in the resurrection. Surely the last undertaking would not be greater than the first. See the gospel algebra. Ordinary dust minus a model equals a perfect man. Extraordinary dust and plus a model equals a resurrection body. Mysteries about it? Oh, yes. That is one reason why I believe it. It would not be much of a God who could do things only as far as I can understand. Mysteries? Oh, yes. But no more about the resurrection of your body than about its present existence.

A TIRED WORLD.  
I will explain to you the last mystery of the resurrection and make it as plain to you as that two and two make four if you will tell me how your mind, which is entirely independent of your body, can act upon your body so that at your will your eyes open, or your foot walks, or your hand is extended. So I find nothing in the Bible statement concerning the resurrection that staggers me for a moment. All doubts clear from my mind. I say that the cemeteries, how-

ever beautiful now, will be more beautiful when the bodies of our loved ones come up in the morning of the resurrection.

They will come in improved condition. They will come up rested. The most of them lay down at the last very tired. How often you have heard them say, "I am so tired!" The fact is, it is a tired world. If I should go through this audience and go round the world, I could not find a person in any style of life ignorant of the sensation of fatigue.

I do not believe there are 50 persons in this audience who are not tired. Your head is tired, or your back is tired, or your foot is tired, or your brain is tired, or your nerves are tired. Long journeying or business application or bereavement or sickness has put on you heavy weights. So the vast majority of those who went out of this world went out fatigued. About the poorest place to rest in is this world. Its atmosphere, its surroundings and even its hilarities are exhausting. So God stops our earthly life and mercifully closes the eyes, and more especially gives quiescence to the lung and heart, that have not had 10 minutes' rest from the first respiration and the first beat.

If a drummer boy were compelled in the army to beat his drum for 24 hours without stopping, his officer would be court-martialed for cruelty. If the drummer boy should be commanded to beat his drum for a week without ceasing, day and night, he would die in attempting it. But under your vestment is a poor heart that began its drumbeat for the march of life 30 or 40 or 60 or 80 years ago, and it has had no furlough by day or night, and whether in conscious or comatose state it went right on, for if it had stopped seven seconds your life would have closed. And your heart will keep going until some time after your spirit has flown, for the ascultator says that after the last expiration of lung and the last throb of pulse, and after the spirit is released, the heart keeps on beating for a time. What a mercy, then, it is that the grave is the place where that wondrous machinery of ventricle and artery can halt!

DUST OF THE EARTH.  
Under the healthful chemistry of the soil all the wear and tear of nerve and muscle and bone will be subtracted, and that bath of good fresh clean soil will wash off the last ache, and then some of the same style of dust out of which the body of Adam was constructed may be infused into the resurrection body. How can the bodies of the human race, which have had no replenishment from the dust since the time of Adam in paradise, get any recuperation from the storehouse from which he was constructed without our going back into the dust? That original life giving material having been added to the body as it once was, and all the defects left behind, what a body will be the resurrection body! And will not hundreds of thousands of such appearing above the Gowanus heights make Greenwood more beautiful than any June morning after a shower? The dust of the earth being the original material for the fashioning of the first human being, we have to go back to the same place to get a perfect body.

Factories are apt to be rough places, and those who toil in them have their garments grimy and their hands sunken. But who cares for that when they turn out for us beautiful musical instruments or exquisite upholstery? What though the grave is a rough place—it is a resurrection body manufactory, and from it shall come the radiant and resplendent forms of our friends on the brightest morning the world ever saw. You put into a factory cotton, and it comes out apparel. You put into a factory lumber and lead, and they come out pianos and organs. And so into the factory of the grave you put in pneumonias and consumptions, and they come out health. You put in groans, and they come out halleluiahs. For us, on the final day, the most attractive places will not be the parks, or the gardens, or the palaces, but the cemeteries.

THE PERFECT BODY.  
We are not told in what season that day will come. If it should be winter, those who come up will be more lustrous than the snow that covered them. If in the autumn, those who come up will be more gorgeous than the woods after the frosts had penciled them. If in the spring, the bloom on which they tread will be dull compared with the rubicund of their cheeks. Oh, the perfect resurrection body! Almost every body has some defective spot in his physical constitution—a dim ear, or a dim eye, or a rheumatic foot, or a neuralgic brow, or a twisted muscle, or a weak side, or an inflamed tonsil, or some point at which the east wind or a season of overwork assaults him.

But the resurrection body shall be without one weak spot, and all that the doctors and nurses and apothecaries of earth will thereafter have to do will be to rest without interruption after the broken nights of their earthly existence. Not only will that day be the beautification of well kept cemeteries, but some of the graveyards that have been neglected and been the pasture ground for cattle and rooting places for swine will for the first time have attractiveness given them.

It was a shame that in that place ungrateful generations planted no trees, and twisted no garlands, and sculptured no marble for their Christian ancestry. But on the day of which I speak the resurrected shall make the place of their rest glorious. From under the shadow of the church, where they slumbered among nettles and mullen stalks and thistles and slabs aslant, they shall arise with a glory that shall flush the windows of the village church, and by the bell tower that used to call them to worship, and above the old spire beside which their prayers formerly ascended. What triumphal procession never did for a street, what an oratorio never did for an academy, what an orator never did for a brilliant auditory, what obelisk never did for a king, resurrection morn will do for all the cemeteries.

This Easter tells us that in Christ's resurrection our resurrection, if we are his, and the resurrection of all the pious

dead, is assured, for he was "the first fruits of them that slept." Renan says he did not rise, but 580 witnesses, 60 of them Christ's enemies, say he did rise, for they saw him after he had risen. If he did not rise, how did 60 armed soldiers let him get away? Surely 60 living soldiers ought to be able to keep one dead man. Blessed be God! He did get away.

THE RECOGNITIONS.

After his resurrection Mary Magdalene saw him. Cleopas saw him. Ten disciples in an upper room at Jerusalem saw him. On a mountain the 11 saw him. Five hundred at once saw him. Professor Ernest Renan, who did not see him, will excuse us for taking the testimony of the 580 who did see him. Yes, yes, he got away. And that makes me sure that our departed loved ones and we ourselves shall get away. Freed himself from the shackles of clod, he is not going to leave us and ours in the lurch.

There will be no doorknob on the inside of our family sepulcher, for we cannot come out of ourselves, but there is a doorknob on the outside, and that Jesus shall lay hold of, and, opening, will say: "Good morning! You have slept long enough! Arise! Arise!" And then what flutter of wings, and what flashing of rekindled eyes, and what gladness rushing across the family lot, with cries of: "Father, is that you?" "Mother, is that you?" "My darling, is that you?" "How you all have changed! The cough gone, the crump gone, the consumption gone, the paralysis gone, the weariness gone. Come, let us ascend together! The older ones first, the younger ones next! Quick, now, get into line! The skyward procession has already started! Steer now by that embankment of cloud for the nearest gate!"

And, as we ascend, on one side the earth gets smaller until it is no larger than a mountain, and smaller until it is no larger than a palace, and smaller until it is no larger than a ship, and smaller until it is no larger than a wheel, and smaller until it is no larger than a speck.

FAREWELL AND HAIL.  
Farewell, dissolving earth! But on the other side, as we rise, heaven at first appears no larger than your hand. And nearer it looks like a chariot, and nearer it looks like a throne, and nearer it looks like a star, and nearer it looks like a sun, and nearer it looks like a universe. Hail, scepters that shall always wave! Hail, anthems that shall always roll! Hail, companionships never again to part! That is what resurrection day will do for all the cemeteries and graveyards from the Machpelah that was opened by Father Abraham in Hebron to the Machpelah yesterday consecrated. And that makes Lady Huntington's immortal rhythm most apposite:

When thou, my righteous Judge, shalt come  
To take thy ransomed people home,  
Shall I among them stand?  
Shall such a worthless worm as I,  
Who sometimes am afraid to die,  
Be found at thy right hand?  
Among thy saints let me be found,  
When'er th' archangel's trump shall sound,  
To see thy smiling face.  
Then loudest of the throng I'll sing  
While heaven's resounding arches ring  
With shouts of sovereign grace.

Washing the Hands.  
Washing the hands in water to which ammonia has been added is a very common recommendation. This would be well enough, perhaps, if the supplementary processes were correctly given, but the direction is simply for putting a little of this substance into the water in which the hands are washed. Somebody follows these directions and finds the hands rough and disagreeable almost beyond endurance. Some day the victim of this foolish practice makes up her mind that maybe ammonia doesn't agree with her and forthwith discontinues its use.

The fact is that ammonia is absolutely unfit for the toilet unless its effects are carefully removed by some suitable agent. It is strongly alkaline and destroys the natural oil on and near the surface of the skin, leaving it rough, crackly and with a decided tendency to chap and wrinkle. After the use of soap of any sort or any alkaline preparation the hands should be thoroughly washed in clean water and rubbed with some soothing compound, such as glycerin and rosewater, a bit of diluted honey, almond oil or some like substance. This restores the softness of the skin and prevents chapping.—Good Housekeeping.

THE PIONEERS.  
So much has been heard of Mary Wollstonecraft as a herald of woman's equality that most people have forgotten the name of Mary Astell, a contemporary of Defoe's, who lived a hundred years before Mary Wollstonecraft, and who was the first woman who pleaded for "woman's equality of education and social position." If it were a daring thing to do in the eighteenth century, it was surely a much more daring thing to do in the seventeenth, and though Mary Astell may be said to have "hedged" a little under the wrath of her contemporaries, yet to her is the credit of having been the first to urge the necessity of giving woman the benefits of a thorough education. Other pioneers there have been at a later date who have suffered slander and persecution in the woman's cause, and whose work has been ignored and set aside by the more noisy crowd who now enjoy the benefits which the pioneers' sufferings purchased.—Humanitarian.

Flowers and Singing.  
Concerning a paragraph published on the alleged weakening influences of flowers, especially violets, upon the voices of singers, a correspondent writes that an evidence in favor of the assertion was had at a matinee in New York of the opera season. A very large and beautiful bunch of violets was handed to Nordica, who, with scant ceremony, thrust them instantly away from her, holding them behind her as she backed off the stage and reappearing to bow again without them. The incident was sufficiently marked to attract the notice of at least one person and attests the assertion that singers have reason to dread the effect of the perfume of violets while singing a solo.—New York Times.

## TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT - - GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1st, 1894.

Assets January 1, 1893, at cost,	RECEIPTS IN YEAR 1893.	\$2,227,184 47
Premiums,	\$350,598 48	
Interest and Rents,	115,411 88	465,010 36
		\$2,692,194 83
DISBURSEMENTS IN YEAR 1893.		
Death Claims,	\$90,000 00	
Matured endowments,	33,214 88	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies,	20,676 71	
Dividends,	34,989 19	
Re-Insurance,	4,780 83	
Taxes,	5,655 90	
Legal expenses,	356 75	
Medical Examiners' Fees,	4,287 85	
Commissions to Agents,	57,127 04	
Salaries of officers and Employees,	17,870 70	
General Expenses,	10,783 50	
Profit and Loss,	1,675 20	281,512 4
		\$2,411,682 4
ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1894.		
Cash on hand and in bank,	\$47,833 9	
Bonds and Stocks, at cost,	411,008 7	
Mortgage Loans,	1,022,640 2	
Collateral Loans,	65,099 1	
Real Estate owned by Company at cost,	212,077 0	
Premium Notes on Policies in Force,	51,816 6	
Bills Receivable,	805 5	
Agents' Balances,		\$2,411,682 4
Ledger Assets,		
Add Interest due and accrued,	\$60,000 40	
Premiums deferred and outstanding (less cost of collection),	54,476 98	
Excess of market value of Bonds and stocks, above cost,	24,891 22	139,828 9
Gross Assets, January 1, 1894,		\$2,551,481
LIABILITIES.		
Death Losses, awaiting proof,	\$12,000 00	
Endowments matured, but not presented for payment,	15,962 80	
Premiums paid in advance,	1,320 79	
Insurance Reserve, Conn. and Mass. standard,	1,990,044 00	
Contingent reserve, for possible depreciation in value of real estate,	52,910 78	2,010,898
Surplus of policy holders,		\$540,683

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